AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution which comprises a superconductive magnet including paired split magnets for generating a magnetic field in a horizontal direction, a high-frequency transmission coil and a reception coil and in which a sample such as protein dissolved in a liquid-solution is charged in a sample tube of a diameter of 5 to 10 mm and is inserted substantially vertically, wherein a stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is 11 T or more, the direction of the stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is in the horizontal direction, a change per hour of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency due to a change of said stationary magnetic field is 1.0 Hz or less, the uniformity of said stationary magnetic field in a sample space is 1.0 Hz or less in terms of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency, said liquid-solution sample is inserted in the magnetic field center substantially vertically from above, and said reception coil is a solenoid coil inserted in the magnetic field center from below the spectrometer.

2. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution which comprises a superconductive magnet including paired split magnets for generating a magnetic field in a horizontal direction, a high-frequency transmission coil and a reception coil and in which a sample such as protein dissolved in a liquid-solution is charged in a sample tube of a diameter of 5 to 10 mm and is inserted substantially vertically, wherein a stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is 11 T or more, the direction of the stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is in the horizontal direction, a change per hour of proton nuclear magnetic

resonance frequency due to a change of said stationary magnetic field is 1.0 Hz or less, the uniformity of said stationary magnetic field in a sample space is 1.0 Hz or less in terms of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency, said liquid-solution sample is inserted substantially vertically from above in the magnetic field center, and said reception coil is a solenoid coil made of a superconductive material, inserted in the magnetic field center from below the spectrometer and cooled to a superconductivity revealing temperature or less.

3. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 1, wherein said ~~organic~~ sample is a polymer organic compound, protein or ligand.

4. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 2, wherein said ~~organic~~ sample is a polymer organic compound, protein or ligand.

Claims 5 and 6 (Cancelled)

7. (Original) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 1, wherein said superconductive magnet includes a toroidal magnet placed horizontally.

8. (Original) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 2, wherein said superconductive magnet includes a toroidal magnet placed horizontally.

9. (Currently Amended) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution which comprises a superconductive magnet, a high-frequency transmission coil and a reception coil and in which a sample such as protein dissolved in a liquid-solution is charged in a sample tube of a diameter of 5 to 10 mm and is inserted substantially vertically from above, wherein a stationary magnetic field generated by said superconductive magnet is 11 T or more, said superconductive magnet is a toroidal magnet placed in ~~the~~ a horizontal direction including paired split magnets for generating a magnetic field in the horizontal direction, a change per hour of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency due to a change of said stationary magnetic field is 1.0 Hz or less, the magnetic field uniformity in a sample space is 1.0 Hz or less in terms of proton nuclear magnetic resonance frequency, a plurality of liquid-solution samples are placed circumferentially of the toroidal coil at intervals of substantially equidistance, and the reception coil corresponding to each sample is a solenoid coil made of a superconductive material, inserted in the center of said magnetic field from below the spectrometer and cooled to a superconductivity revealing temperature or less.

10. (Original) A nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer for liquid-solution according to claim 9, wherein said superconductive magnet is a toroidal magnet placed horizontally and in order to discriminate nuclear magnetic resonance signals generated from

B1 (cancld)

adjacent plural samples from each other, the magnetic field intensity applied to the individual samples is regulated.

Claim 11 (Cancelled)